

IT WAS A PARTIAL VICTORY

Won by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Committee.

A FRANCHISE SHOULD BE GRANTED.

That Was the Sense of Six Members of the Street Committee—The Nature of the Franchise to Be Considered Later.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that a franchise be granted to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Virginia, and that the ordinance presented by that company, together with the amendments, be laid upon the table for consideration at a future meeting.

Ayes—Messrs. Babin, Bloomberg, Ebel, John M. King, Pollock and Woody—4.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Burton, Carter and Foster—4.

The above resolution, adopted by the above recorded vote, was the result of the Street Committee's consideration yesterday afternoon of the petition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to erect its lines upon the streets of Richmond.

The petition has been a matter of great interest to the citizens of Richmond generally, but the attendance of spectators was not as large as was the case when the matter was considered before. Senator John W. Daniel, Mr. Clarence E. Young, Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., and Col. George Wayne Anderson were present in the interests of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, while Capt. A. B. Guion represented the Richmond Telephone Company, Gen. E. P. Meany, President of the Long Distance Company, Mr. John L. Robertson, President of the Richmond Telephone Company, and Capt. Andrew Plafal, were also interested spectators of the proceedings.

Although such an array of legal learning was on hand there was no discussion of the matter by outsiders as the committee had heard at previous meetings all the speedmaking and slow motion talk that could be expected, and so they decided to adopt the resolution, and each gentleman who voted for it declared that he did not feel bound to grant the company such a franchise as they asked, but reserved the right by ordinance to restrict them to long-distance business.

Those who voted in the negative took the ground that the adoption of the resolution would bind the committee to give the company all the rights asked for in the petition, and that they were having a long distance service they were utterly opposed to allowing another local company to come here.

The committee met at 5 o'clock with the following members present: Messrs. Allen, Burton, Carter, Ebel, Foster, Woody, John M. King and Carter.

As soon as the reading of the minutes had been completed, Mr. Bloomberg moved that the petition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company be taken up. The motion was carried. Before the matter was discussed, however, Mr. Clarence E. Young, Senator Daniel's private secretary, stated to the committee that General E. P. Meany, President of the Long Distance Company, and Senator Daniel would be present in a short time. He asked that action be suspended until they should arrive. The committee unanimously agreed to his request.

MR. BLOMBERG'S RESOLUTION.

In a short time Senator Daniel and Mr. Meany came in and the matter was at once taken up. Mr. Bloomberg addressed the committee and said that although the matter had been considerably discussed he had not yet made up his mind as to how he should vote. The Long Distance Company, he said, wished to know how the committee stood on the question, and for that reason he offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the committee that a franchise should be granted the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and that the ordinance in papers connected therewith be laid upon the table, to be taken up at some future meeting.

The resolution, he said, would bind the committee; that when the matter was taken up an ordinance could be drawn with proper restrictions.

Mr. Foster moved to lay the petition on the table indefinitely. The committee he said would be bound if it passed the resolution offered by Mr. Bloomberg.

Mr. Pollock spoke in favor of the resolution. He said that every one was in favor of the long distance service, and that the local privilege was the only thing to be discussed. That matter should be further considered, and at the proper time an ordinance could be prepared covering all the objections to granting local privileges. To lay it on the table indefinitely would be the whole thing.

Mr. Foster withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Carter vigorously opposed the resolution. He said that the long-distance and local features of the petition could not be separated; that if the committee attempted to draft an ordinance which met its own views, the long-distance company would not have it.

Mr. Bloomberg said that the company should have a franchise, but just what kind he was not prepared to say. There was danger that the long-distance company might leave Richmond and go to the Federal street to Bannockburn Branch.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After several members had spoken, declaring that they would not feel bound by the resolution, a vote upon it was taken, and it was adopted. The vote was as follows:

on Virginia street, running northwardly to Mill street, thence along Virginia street, thence along the northwesterly direction to an alley opening into Virginia street, at the rear of Stern & Co's warehouse.

After Mr. Bloomberg had spoken in favor of the petition, it was referred to the Street Committee, and a suitable ordinance in conjunction with the City Engineer, for presentation to the Council.

Mr. M. E. Babin, being the lowest bidder, the contract for relaying certain lines of the city was awarded this afternoon to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The petition of the Richmond Traction Company to be allowed to construct a line down Governor street to Cary and thence westwardly, which was referred to the Street Committee, was taken up, and a sub-committee appointed to consider it consisting of Messrs. Burton, Bloomberg, Ebel, Foster, and John M. King.

The committee recommended that an alley be opened between Second and Third, Jackson and Duval, at the expense of the company, and a sub-committee appointed to consider it consisting of Messrs. Burton, Bloomberg, Ebel, Foster, and John M. King.

The grading of Twenty-sixth street, between Main and Cary was ordered. The favoring of Seventh street from Clay to Leigh at the present grade was ordered.

The City Engineer presented a list of the needs of the department for 1897 to be presented to the Finance Committee at its meeting next Tuesday night.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the committee decided to adjourn at 8 o'clock, upon the list presented by the City Engineer.

In making this motion Mr. Carter called attention to the fact that the list of things needed by the department should be first to the Auditor, he sent by him to the Council, and come thence to the Finance Committee. It was a law, he said, that had been persistently violated, to present such things to the Finance Committee before the Council had passed upon it.

The City Engineer stated that the harness-repairer at the city stables had gotten a better job and left. He wished to know what should be done with the harness while the place was vacant. The committee instructed the Engineer to have the work done by contract as cheaply as possible.

The report of the sub-committee recommending that the Jefferson Hotel Company be allowed to construct a sewer down Jefferson street to Cary to connect it to the sewer system was received and recommended to the Council.

A petition was presented by Mr. Carter from the Richmond Traction Company asking permission to construct a line along Lombardy street from Broad to Cary. It was shown, however, that such papers should originate in the Council, and the petition was accordingly withdrawn.

The motion which had been adopted earlier in the meeting to grade the street from Clay to Leigh was re-considered, and the Engineer instructed to do the work in accordance with what he considered the true grade.

After the consideration of minor matters, and ordering the payment of bills, the committee, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

JAMES JOHNSON ELECTED.

He succeeds W. S. Roach as Keeper of the New Reservoir.

The Committee on Water held an interesting meeting last night, and disposed of much business of importance. The members present were Messrs. R. T. Briggs, chairman; C. R. Noble, Cutchin, Carter, Ebel, Foster, Woody, John M. King, Montgomery, Sol. Cutchin, and C. W. Tanner.

The committee first took up the report of a sub-committee appointed some time ago to examine into the duties and pay of the officers and employees of the Water Department. The report of the sub-committee was as follows:

A sub-committee from the Committee on Water met on December 30th, last, in the office of the Superintendent of the Water Department, for the purpose of considering the duties and pay of the officers and employees of the department, with a view to recommending such changes as seemed desirable. The sub-committee was composed of Messrs. J. S. Montgomery, Sol. Cutchin, and C. W. Tanner.

Superintendent Charles E. Bolling appeared before the sub-committee, and explained the duties of his office and those of his employees. He also made a statement of the salaries paid as follows:

Superintendent, \$2,500 per annum; Assistant Superintendent, \$1,500 per annum; Chief Engineer, \$1,200 per annum; Four inspectors, (\$2 each), \$8 per day. The above was considered at length by the sub-committee, but no change was recommended.

PIPE LAYING FORCE.

The Superintendent then gave the wages paid the pipe-laying and pipe-laying forces as follows:

GIVES JOY AND SORROW BOTH

Many Derive Great Pleasure From the Snow While Others Are Suffering.

THE BRIGHT AND BLIGHTED SIDES.

The Fortunate Participate in Sleigh-Riding and Make Merry, While the Poor Suffer With Cold and Hunger-Success for the Poor.

It has been several years since the people of Richmond have had such a splendid opportunity for sleighing and skating, and to say that the young folks are taking advantage of the opportunity would be expressing it mildly, for those who can afford to do so are simply reveling in that rare sport, sleighing and skating.

Franklin and Grace streets were almost alive last night with fashionable sleighing parties, and the hills on the side streets were masses of youngsters who didn't mind the weather even if the wind did blow. They were, one and all, out for fun, and if their merry shouts and lively antics counted for anything, they were having it to their hearts' content.

MANY ROSEY CHECKS.

The bracing atmosphere brought the



roses to the cheeks of the pretty girls, as they sat beside their best young men and flew along on the smooth surface behind the noble chargers or words to that effect. The old joke about putting the snow in a pile of cold water and then running a bell through it was a good one, for the fair ones declared they were never warmer to their young lives.

True, when the sleighing was over, and they unwound themselves from the various wraps, cloaks and other paraphernalia, that is necessary to a successful outing in the snow, they gained closely around the fire and held their little hands out before the sparkling hearth, but they vowed it was a most delightful drive.

SLEIGHING FOR SOME DAYS.

From the present weather indications there will be fine sleighing for several days, and the impression is that the snow will be on hand for some time, and the event is a red letter day, so to speak, with the young generation.

The old folks sit closely around the fire and tell of snow storms of long ago, when they used to be snow-bound for days and days at a time, and when the roads were so icy and slippery, how they used to hitch up old Dobbin and get a merry party of boys and girls together for a drive around the country side.

All of the railroads have been exceedingly lucky in running their trains on time. No delays were caused by the storm. This is due to the fact that the snow did not fall. There was a very heavy fall of snow south of Richmond.

THE OTHER HAND.

On the other hand the young people are making history for future generations and gathering material for legends and tales to come. The snow is very much to be desired in a snow storm, and the old folks are not to be thrown out at passing strangers with unerring aim. Not only are hoppers and various sorts of crunched and crushed trousers are to be seen, but the old folks are to be seen, and the other one is not so bright as that pictured above.

There are people here in this city, who are in the very thick of the approach of a snow storm. They look upon the falling flakes with sad and fearful eyes. Their hearts sink into their very souls, and a sob comes to their lips as they see the silent blanket of white extend the earth, hiding the fish and slime of poverty from view, only to bring it out with greater force when the sun begins to transform the glittering sheet of white into brown slush and mud.

Empty cellars are inspected; warders that contain little food are viewed, and cashless purses contemplated. Down on their knees drop these poor, wretched creatures and on go prayers such as home-holds as "O Lord, have mercy on me, for I am poor and full of sorrow. These are the people, and these are the times in which the philanthropists and the practical Christians can get in their good work, and not only help the needy, but also help the poor, who are crowded together, half-clothed and half-starved, wondering what they were placed in this hard world for, but they can bring approval from Him, who rules above, and bear in their secret hearts that old familiar "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

HELP WANTED.

Scattered all over this city, can be found with their searching such home-holds as "O Lord, have mercy on me, for I am poor and full of sorrow. These are the people, and these are the times in which the philanthropists and the practical Christians can get in their good work, and not only help the needy, but also help the poor, who are crowded together, half-clothed and half-starved, wondering what they were placed in this hard world for, but they can bring approval from Him, who rules above, and bear in their secret hearts that old familiar "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

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doing excellent work, and Mr. Davis deserves praise for his efforts.

WHY NOT APPROPRIATE MONEY?

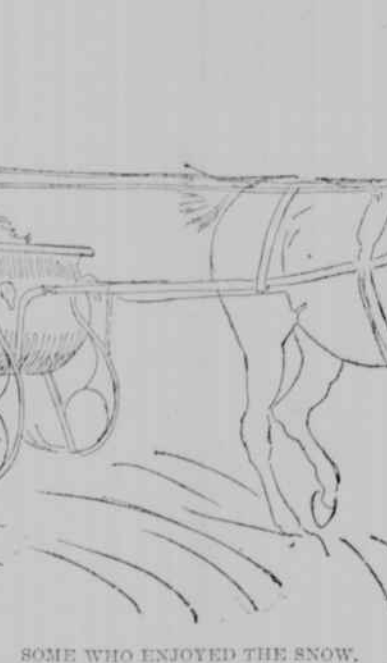
It has been suggested that the City Council get together and without delay make a special appropriation for the relief of Richmond's poor. The situation is becoming serious, and the quicker relief comes the better. The suffering that exists in this city is hard to describe in a mere newspaper story, but the facts can be seen by the skeptic if he will devote but an hour to personal investigation. Little bare-footed children, hungry and cold, anxious, heartbroken parents here and there, and the city can make no effort to pass them by. They must be cared for, temporarily, at least.

One very kind-hearted gentleman, who desires his name withheld, has volunteered to care for six destitute families for a period of two weeks, supplying them with rent, food, fuel, clothing and whatever else is necessary for their comfort. The movement that is going on among business men for the relief of the suffering poor is heartily commended, and whatever they do will be for the benefit of the deserving.

Never in the history of the city has there been so much suffering and distress, and the mere mention of that fact will doubtless bring the charitably inclined to the front.

LIBERAL DONATION.

At a meeting of Acacia Temple, Mystic Shrine, held at the Masonic Temple last night, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the business men's charity fund, and \$20 was realized for the purpose. It was also decided to give \$5 per week to this fund. On the night of Feb-



SOME WHO ENJOYED THE SNOW.

Early this morning the members of the Shrine will take supper at the banquet, to be given for the benefit of the Associated Hospitals. So as to help this worthy cause.

There were three candidates put through a night shift, and the meeting was a specially enjoyable one. Messrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, Charles Phillips, Frank Cunningham, and others, sang for the benefit of the members, and furnished much pleasure to the gathering.

The annual meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Annie Hines, No. 295 East Franklin street, an entertainment for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten and the poor. St. John's Circle of King's Daughters will have the entertainment in charge, and they have for some time been hard at work to make the entertainment a complete success. There will be a very novel feature introduced, a doll drill participated in by sixteen little girls in costumes, and their dolls. The "Dollars" will be on hand for "Circle Sam," in a very graceful march. A fine quartette has been secured which will render good music during the evening.

NAVIGATION NOT AFFECTED.

The atrocious weather while it has had the effect of freezing the river along the banks, has not impeded navigation. The "Pocahontas" reached her wharf last night about 10 o'clock and reported an open channel up the river, with some ice floating down. Below the city the river is frozen out from the banks for a distance of about fifteen feet. This ice is several inches thick. Despite the bitter cold the various steamboat companies have to fear about the channel keeping open. The ice along the banks has not made possible, how they used to hitch up old Dobbin and get a merry party of boys and girls together for a drive around the country side.

All of the railroads have been exceedingly lucky in running their trains on time. No delays were caused by the storm. This is due to the fact that the snow did not fall. There was a very heavy fall of snow south of Richmond.

ICE BOUND VESSELS.

An Ice Boat Goes Out From Baltimore to Their Relief.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The ice-boat Annapolis started down the bay this morning to endeavor to reach ice-bound vessels, a number of which are reported tied up, and tow them into clear water. A number of ice-boats have been temporarily abandoned, their crews walking on the ice to the shore.

The Merchants' Exchange reports that ice-boats are expected to get up the bay today.

A great deal of destitution in all parts of Baltimore has been brought to light by the cold snap, and every police station is being overrun with men, women, and children in search of food, clothing, and fuel. Many cases of distressing want have thus been discovered.

Reports from Western Maryland counties indicate the heaviest snow-storm and the lowest temperature of the winter.

A Collector Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Carlisle has accepted the resignation of Edward J. Donovan, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, to take effect February 15th. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the cause of this resignation, but the Treasury Department is informed that the reasons were personal. Mr. Donovan has resigned to take charge of a brewery company. He was nominated in March, 1894, and took office April 30th next following.

It is stated by the Massachusetts delegation in Congress that Mr. Donovan signified his intention to resign the collector's office by subsequently resigning as a Republican member of the House of Representatives and a number of Grand Army men as well. He is reported to have believed that the Massachusetts Republicans would demand his official head as soon as the McKinley Administration came into power, and it is, therefore, said he determined to forestall this.

COL. MUNFORD'S SALARY CUT

Retrenchment Committee Recommends Its Reduction by Sum of \$1,353.50.

THE TREASURER'S GOES UNTOUCHED.

His Clerk Also Goes Scot Free—The City Collector's to Be Considered Later. Broad Street's Condition—City Engineer Blamed.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was in session for four hours last night, and during that time made considerable progress with the work in hand. After a great deal of discussion the committee decided to make public the figures relating to the compensation of the Commissioner of Revenue and Treasurer. From these figures, which were furnished by the Special Accountant, it was seen that the Commissioner of Revenue receives a yearly compensation from all sources of \$5,755.51. The Treasurer's yearly receipts amounted to \$3,247.79.

The question was thoroughly discussed by the committee, and it was finally decided to leave the salaries of the Treasurer and his clerk as at present. A re-



commendation was adopted reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Revenue to \$3,247.79 per annum. Action upon the City Collector's office was postponed until the next meeting, awaiting a report from a sub-committee which was appointed.

The report of the sub-committee on investigation of the condition of Broad street was then taken up and adopted, after two amendments had been made the first being to the effect that the Council instruct the Street Committee to put the street in proper condition. The second was that the City Engineer was responsible for the condition of the street in that he had not told the Council and Street Committee that the construction of four tracks would result so disastrous.

ROUNTREE-TAYLOR AFFAIR.

The report of the sub-committee on the Rountree-Taylor controversy was adopted, together with a resolution that it was the sense of the committee that none of its members had been guilty of improper conduct, and that the whole affair grew out of the misunderstanding of a remark made by Mayor Taylor to Mr. Evan Sead.

The committee met shortly after 8 o'clock with Chairman Otway S. Allen presiding, and the following members present: Messrs. Rountree, Jones, Harrelson, Zimmerman, Ebel, and E. M. Noble.

The first matter taken up was the report presented at the last meeting by Special Accountant Carlton McCarthy, giving the revenue received from all sources, both State and municipal, by the City Treasurer and Commissioner of the Revenue. As will be remembered when Mr. McCarthy presented his report at the last meeting he stated that the officials in question had no objection to the committee using the figures for their own guidance, but did not think it would be proper for those relating to State matters to be made public. The committee upon hearing this statement delayed the reception of the report for one week.

When the matter came up last night, Colonel Jones moved that the report of Mr. McCarthy be received. The figures brought up the question as to whether the report should be made public, and the chairman ruled that everything considered by the committee should be made public. The committee sustained the Chair. The motion of Colonel Jones then prevailed, and Mr. McCarthy presented the report, which was received and filed.

Mr. Rountree then withdrew his resignation from the committee, which he had tendered at the last meeting, and the chairman in closing meeting upon it expressed pleasure at his determination to remain a member of the City Council and the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The first business in order was the consideration of the information obtained from the City Collector, Commissioner of Revenue, and Treasurer. Before this was done, however, Mr. Harrelson rose and said that it was his opinion that there were certain matters which should not be made public before a report was made to the Council. For this reason, he thought it better that the conclusions of the committee should not be given to the press.

Colonel Jones said that he was sure that a simple request to representatives of the press would be all sufficient, when the committee did not wish things made public.

Mr. Rountree said he had thought over the matter considerably, and come to the conclusion that everything should be done with open doors.

Mr. Ebel said that he agreed entirely with Mr. Rountree.

Mr. Zimmerman agreed with Mr. Harrelson. He saw no objection to printing all the evidence taken by the committee, but thought its conclusions should not be made public until the proper time.

Mr. McCarthy, as to the offices of the Treasurer and Commissioner of the Revenue, was given out as follows:

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

Commissioner of Revenue and personal books (State assessment)	\$2,905.25
Commissioner of Revenue (State assessment)	1,153.44
Commissioner of Revenue (State assessment)	337.70
Fees for transfers real estate	340.00
Fees for licenses	2,750.00
Total	\$7,686.39

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

Commissioner of Revenue (State assessment)	\$1,455.87
Salaries paid for deputies, postage, etc.	7,700.00
Net remuneration	\$6,244.13

CITY TREASURER.

Commissioner of State Collections	\$1,738.48
Salaries paid (city)	2,040.00
Total	\$3,778.48

Salaries to State clerks, \$1,400.00
Salary to City Clerk, \$1,000.00
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., on account of State work, \$18.75
Paid for official bond, \$50.00

Net remuneration, \$3,221.75
Treasurer's bond (State), \$100,000.00
Treasurer's bond (State), \$20,000.00
Total bond, \$120,000.00

The committee then took up the consideration of the Treasurer's office, and Mr. Rountree stated that it was his opinion, in view of the great responsibility of this official, that his salary was not too large.

Mr. Ebel was of the same opinion. He thought that men handling so much money should be properly remunerated, and he moved that the salary of the Treasurer be reduced to \$1,000 per annum.

No action was taken on the salary of the Treasurer's clerk, which is \$120 per annum.

The committee then took up the office of the Commissioner of Revenue. Colonel Jones stated that he understood that there were other fees which were from their varying nature rather difficult to get at, which would increase the compensation of the Commissioner somewhat.

PROFIT ON TAXES.

Mr. Harrelson said that many people paid their taxes in four installments, for each of which a fee of 50 cents was received, instead of making \$2, whereas if they were paid in a lump sum 50 cents was received.

Colonel Jones moved that the compensation received from city assessments be reduced by one-half.

Mr. Noble said that the State and city positions should not be considered jointly. They should consider the amount received from the city, and base their conclusions upon that.

Mr. Rountree said that he thought the office should be considered as a whole, and not as a part of the whole.

Mr. Harrelson said that the Auditor's office should be considered as a whole, and not as a part of the whole.

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SOME OPPOSITION TO GAGE.

New York Luss Men Have Not Forgiven Him for a Letter He Wrote.

CRITICIZING THEIR ACTIONS IN 1893.

Mr. Gage Authorizes the Announcement That He Has Accepted the Portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury—Six Members of the Cabinet Selected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Within the past two or three days there has developed in New York banking circles quite an opposition to the movement to make Lyman J. Gage the next Secretary of the Treasury.

During the 1893 panic, Mr. Gage, as president of the First National bank of Chicago, sent a circular letter to banks generally throughout the West, in which he criticized the operations of the New York bankers. The latter were very much displeased with the utterances of Mr. Gage as set forth in his letter, and several of the leading bankers here expressed their opinion of Mr. Gage in no uncertain words. Although three years have passed, the New Yorkers have not forgotten the letter, and the banker for his scolding of them, and now they propose to even up accounts and are taking quiet, but effective steps to oppose his appointment.

THE OFFENCE.

Mr. Gage's circular letter was written on August 22, 1893. In it he reviews the action of the New York banks in issuing Clearing House certificates which he declares operate against Western banks, as money in New York commanded a premium over bank checks of 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. He also took exception to the fact that Chicago banks could take drafts on New York and Eastern points and credit them at par. The letter concludes as follows:

"If Chicago and the West are to be kept on a cash basis, Eastern exchange must, as has been above shown, be subjected to a discount approximating the premium on currency in New York in order to prevent the movement of currency thither to command the premium there offered for it."

"Bankers should take these facts into account when dealing with the customers of the Chicago correspondents, and be willing to buy and sell Eastern exchange at its actual market value."

IN ACCORD WITH MCKINLEY.

CANTON, O., Jan. 28.—Lyman J. Gage, who will be the next Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at Major McKinley's house a few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning. He was warmly welcomed by the President-elect, who straightway withdrew with him for a private conference, which lasted until 6 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley had a full and very satisfactory talk, in which they discussed at length the financial and tariff policies of the next administration, and considered the problems that would call for legislation. The President-elect and Mr. Gage are in thorough accord upon all of the political and economic policies.

The demand for Mr. Gage's appointment has been nearly every commercial center in the country, and from men of both parties. He is endorsed not only by the business world, but many labor organizations as well. The direct claim is made in many of the newspapers, and telegrams which have reached Major McKinley, respecting Mr. Gage, that the direct effect of his appointment will be to hasten and render certain the restoration of confidence.

Mr. Gage has been thinking about Mr. Gage for several weeks in connection with the Treasury portfolio, but had been led to believe that he could not accept it. It has also been known that Mr. Gage's intention from the day he was elected to choose a Western man for Secretary of the Treasury if he could find an available man.

OTHER SELECTIONS.

Mr. Gage's appointment of the requirements but his appointment does not remove from the list of cabinet possibilities the name of Charles Emory Smith, who would in all probability have been made Secretary of the Treasury if it had not been for the appointment of an Eastern man. It may be safely assumed that Mr. McKinley has decided at present upon six